

# Magnetic Resonance Imaging

## Week 4; Lecture 9; Section 2: Determination of $T_2$

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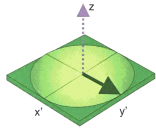
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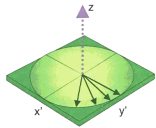
## Section 1

# Determination of the spin-spin relaxation time, $T_2$

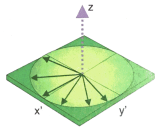
# Spin-spin relaxation time, $T_2$



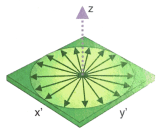
System set up in equilibrium; net magnetisation,  $M_{eqm}$ , parallel to  $B_0$  and of magnitude  $M_{eqm}$



90° RF magnetic field pulse applied to rotate net magnetisation,  $M_{eqm}$ , into  $x, y$  plane

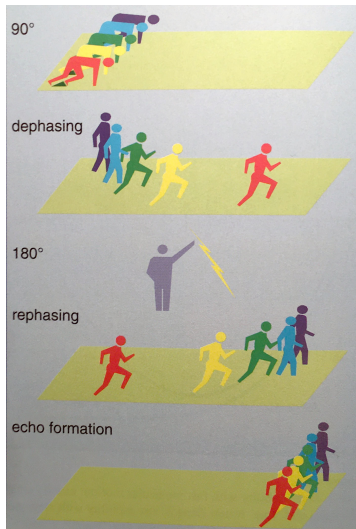


Take  $t = 0$  to be time at which 90° degree pulse ends. At this instant net magnetisation begins to precess around  $B_0$



Rate of precession of individual  $^1\text{H}$  nuclei depends on local magnetic environment: some precess faster, some slower. Results in decoherence, time constant  $T_2^*$  (see lecture 8)

# Spin-spin relaxation time, $T_2$

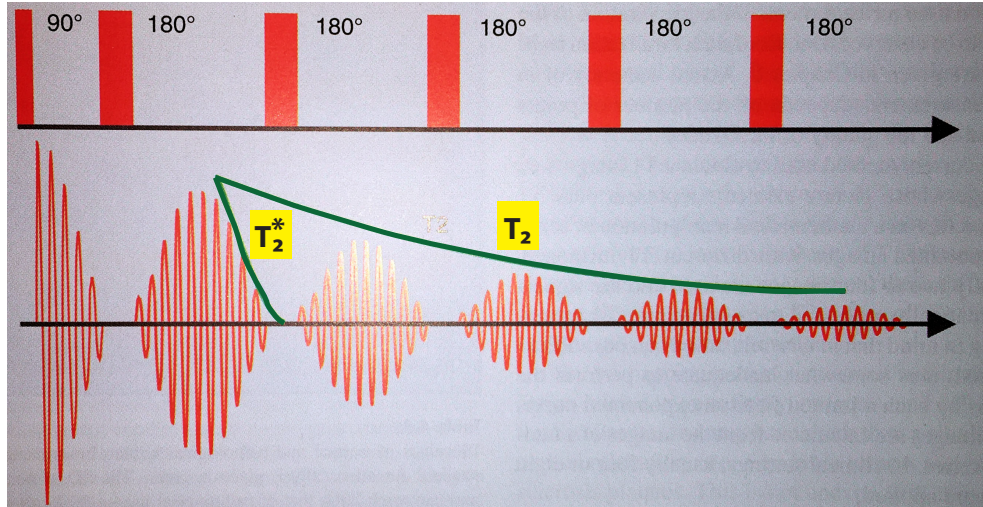


Before “doing the spins”, an analogy:

- A set of sprinters have been prepared at the starting line
- The “starting gun” is the end of the  $90^\circ$  pulse
- The sprinters run for a period of time,  $t_{\text{run}}$
- At  $t_{\text{run}}$  the sprinters' phase is rotated by  $180^\circ$ :  
The first becomes the last, etc.
- After a further  $t_{\text{run}}$  all sprinters are back in line
- The line of sprinters at  $t = 2t_{\text{run}}$  is an “echo” of the situation at  $t = 0$

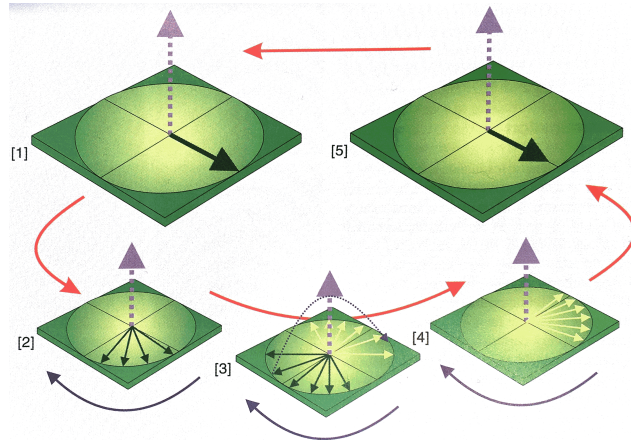


# Spin-spin relaxation time, $T_2$



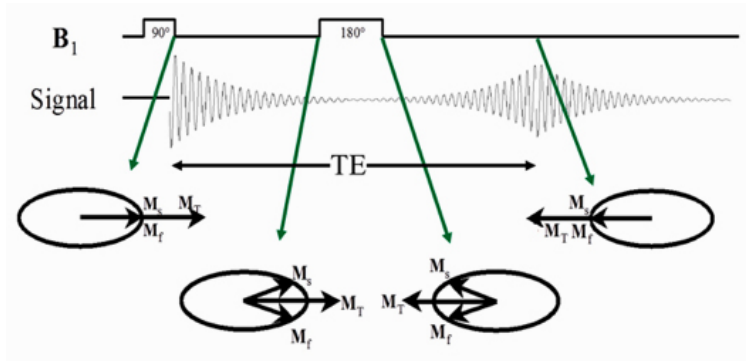
# The spin-spin relaxation time constant, $T_2$

“Spin echo sequence”, graphical representation of evolution of magnetisation

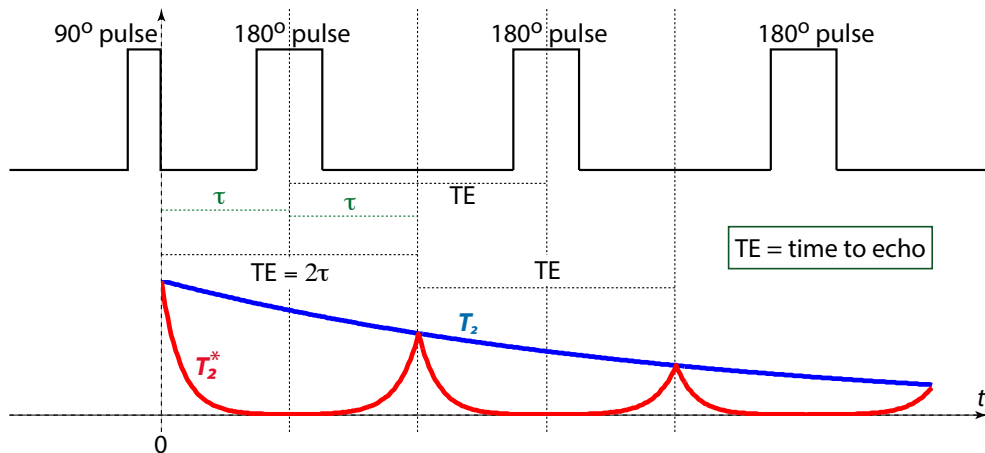


# The spin-spin relaxation time constant, $T_2$

“Spin echo sequence”, graphical representation of evolution of magnetisation



## Spin-spin relaxation time, $T_2$



$$M_{xy}(\text{TE}) = M_{\text{eqm}} \exp\left(-\frac{\text{TE}}{T_2}\right)$$

## Summary of section 2

$T_2$ , the spin-spin, relaxation time constant can be reconstructed using a spin-echo pulse sequence